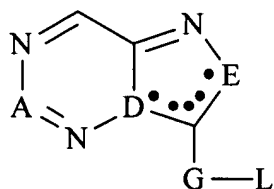


IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting ~~the enzyme~~ adenosine monophosphate deaminase (AMPDA) or adenosine deaminase (ADA) which comprises applying wherein a compound of the formula (I), its tautomer, its salt or its water addition product,



(I)

where in formula (I)

A is a nitrogen atom or a group of the formula C-R, where R is as defined further below,

D is a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom,

E a) in the case that D is a nitrogen atom, is a nitrogen atom or a group of the formula C-R^O, where R^O is as defined further below, or

b) in the case that D is a carbon atom, is a group of the formula N- R^O, -O-, -S-, -SO- or -SO₂-,

the line of dots (.....) from D via an adjacent ring carbon atom to E is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and E if D is a nitrogen atom (case a), or

is a double bond between the ring carbon atom and D if D is a carbon atom (case b),

R, R^O independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF₅, unsubstituted or substituted aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, mono- or di(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, mono- or di(C₃-C₉)cycloalkylamino, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, (C₂-C₄)alkenylthio, C₂-C₄alkynylthio, (C₃-C₉)cycloalkylthio, (C₅-C₉)cycloalkenylthio, (C₁-C₄)alkylsulfinyl, (C₁-

C₄)alkylsulfonyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₂-C₄)alkenyloxy, (C₂-C₄)alkynyloxy, (C₃-C₉)cycloalkoxy, (C₅-C₉)cycloalkenyloxy, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₂-C₄)alkenyl, (C₂-C₄)alkynyl, (C₃-C₉) cycloalkyl, (C₅-C₉)cycloalkenyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylaminosulfonyl or di[(C₁-C₄)alkyl]aminosulfonyl, where each of the 23 last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted in the hydrocarbon moiety by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, nitro, formyl, carboxy, cyano, thiocyanato, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₃-C₉)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, (C₁-C₄)haloalkylthio, mono(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, (C₃-C₉)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₉)cycloalkylamino, [(C₁-C₄)alkyl]carbonyl, [(C₁-C₄)alkoxy]carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono(C₁-C₄)alkylaminocarbonyl and di(C₁-C₄)alkylaminocarbonyl,

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon bridge having ~~1 to 24~~ 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more chain members, in each case independently of one another, can be replaced by O, S, NH, (C₁-C₄)alkyl-N or acyl-N or, in the unsaturated case, one or more CH groups can in each case be replaced by a nitrogen atom, where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

- (a) substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R¹ which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula R²R³C= and radicals of the formula L*, where R¹, R², R³ and L* are as defined further below,
- (b) carries two or four substituents, of which in each case two together with the linking bridge moiety form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having 3 to 7 ring atoms, where in the case of a heterocycle the heteroatoms, preferably 1, 2 or 3

heteroatoms, are selected from the group consisting of N, O and S and where the ring in question may also have fused-on rings and is otherwise unsubstituted or substituted by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, radicals of the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula L^* and oxo, where R^1 and L^* are as defined further below,

(c) is linked cyclically with L via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, O and S,

(d) has two or more substituents from the above groups (a) to (c) together,

L, L^* independently or one another are each OR^4, SR^4, CN , tetrazolo, $C(OR^5)(OR^6)OR^7$, $-Z^1, -O-Z^2$ or $-NH-Z^2$, where R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, Z^1 and Z^2 are as defined further below and where L may be attached cyclically to the bridge G via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, O and S,

~~Z^1, Z^2 independently of one another are each the radical of an inorganic or organic oxygen acid of the formula Z^1-OH or Z^2-OH , where the radical is formally formed by removing the hydroxyl group from the acid function,~~

Z^1 is a radical of the formula $COOR^8, CS-OR^8, CO-SR^8, CS-SR^8, CO-NR^9-SO_2-R^8, CO-NR^{10}R^{11}, CS-NR^{10}R^{11}, CO-R^{12}, CS-R^{12}, SO-R^{12}, SO_2R^{12}, SO_3R^8, SO_2NR^{10}R^{11}, SO_2NR^9COR^{12}, SO_2NR^9COOR^{12}, P(=O)(OR^{13})(OR^{14}), P(=S)(OR^{13})(OR^{14}), P(=O)(R^{15})(OR^{14}), P(=O)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11}), P(=O)(NR^{10}R^{11})(NR^{16}R^{17}), P(=S)(OR^{13})(NR^{10}R^{11})$ or $P(=S)(NR^{10}R^{11})(NR^{16}R^{17})$,

where the radical is formally formed by removing the hydroxyl group from the acid function

Z² is a radical of the formula COOR^8 , CS-OR^8 , CO-SR^8 , CS-SR^8 , $\text{CO-NR}^9\text{-SO}_2\text{-R}^8$, $\text{CO-NR}^{10}\text{R}^{11}$, $\text{CS-NR}^{10}\text{R}^{11}$, CO-R^{12} , CS-R^{12} , SO-R^{12} , SO_2R^{12} , SO_3R^8 , $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{10}\text{R}^{11}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^9\text{COR}^{12}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^9\text{COOR}^{12}$, $\text{P(=O)(OR}^{13}\text{)(OR}^{14}\text{)}$, $\text{P(=S)(OR}^{13}\text{)(OR}^{14}\text{)}$, $\text{P(=O)(R}^{15}\text{)(O}^{14}\text{)}$, $\text{P(=O)(OR}^{13}\text{)(NR}^{10}\text{R}^{11}\text{)}$, $\text{P(=O)(R}^{10}\text{R}^{11}\text{)-(NR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}\text{)}$, $\text{P(=S)(OR}^{13}\text{)(NR}^{10}\text{R}^{11}\text{)}$ or $\text{P(=S)(NR}^{10}\text{R}^{11}\text{)(NR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}\text{)}$,
where the radical is formally formed by removing the hydroxyl group from the acid function,

R^1 to R^{17} independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{alkyl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{alkenyl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{alkynyl}$, $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkyl}$, $(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkenyl}$, ~~aryl~~ phenyl or heterocyclyl, ~~where each of the last mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by~~ where each of the last-mentioned carbon-containing radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5 , aminosulfonyl, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, acylthio, $[(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{alkoxy}]$ carbonyl, mono $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkylamino, mono $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkylamino}$, di $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkylamino, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkylthio, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)$ alkenylthio, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)$ alkynylthio, $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkylthio}$, $(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkenylthio}$, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkylsulfinyl, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkylsulfonyl, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ alkoxy, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)$ alkenyloxy, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)$ alkynyloxy, $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkoxy}$, $(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkenyloxy}$, $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkyl}$, $(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_9)\text{cycloalkenyl}$, ~~aryl~~ phenyl, substituted ~~aryl~~ phenyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl and, in the case of cyclic radicals, also by $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{alkyl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)\text{alkenyl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)\text{alkynyl}$, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{haloalkyl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)\text{haloalkenyl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)\text{haloalkynyl}$, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{hydroxyalkyl}$ and $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{alkoxy}(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{alkyl}$,
where heterocyclyl is a heterocyclic saturated, unsaturated or heteroaromatic ring and

~~where heteroaryl is a heteroaromatic ring~~

having 3 to 6 ring atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of

N, O and S

where heteroaryl is a heteroaromatic ring having 5 to 6 ring atoms and 1 to 3

heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S and where the

substituents for substituted phenyl or substituted heteroaryl are one or more radicals

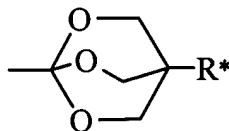
selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)haloalkyl,

(C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, (C₁-C₄)hydroxyalkyl and (C₁-

C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, or

R², R³ together with the carbon atom of the group R²R³C= are a non-aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring having 3 to 9 ring atoms and 1 to 4 heteroring atoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, which ring is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, hydroxyl, oxo, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)haloalkoxy and (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, or

R⁵, R⁶ together with the carbon atom and the adjacent oxygen atoms of the group C(OR⁵)(OR⁶)(OR⁷) are a saturated or unsaturated non-aromatic heterocyclic ring having 4-9 to 9 ring atoms and 1 to 4 heteroring atoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, P, and S, which ring is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, hydroxyl, oxo, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)haloalkoxy and (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, or the group C(OR⁵)(OR⁶)(OR⁷) together is a bicyclic radical of the formula



in which

R* is (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio or phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, hydroxyl, oxo, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)haloalkoxy and (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, is used ~~applied as a direct or indirect inhibitor of the enzyme~~ to AMPA or ADA.

2. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein
A is a nitrogen atom or
a group of the formula C-R in which
R is a hydrogen atom, amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF₅, aminosulfonyl, (C₁-C₅)alkanoylamino, [(C₁-C₄)alkoxy]carbonylamino, (C₁-C₅)alkanoyl, [(C₁-C₄)-alkoxy]carbonyl, (C₁-C₅)alkanoyloxy, [(C₁-C₄)alkoxy]carbonyloxy, mono-(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, mono(C₃-C₆)cycloalkylamino, di(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, (C₁-C₄)alkylsulfinyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylsulfonyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₃-C₄)alkenyloxy, (C₃-C₄)alkynyloxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkenyloxy, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₂-C₄)alkenyl, (C₂-C₄)alkynyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₅-C₆)cycloalkenyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylaminosulfonyl or di[C₁-C₄]alkyl]aminosulfonyl, where each of the 24 last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted in the hydrocarbon moiety by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, nitro, formyl, carboxyl, cyano,

thiocyanato, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, (C₁-C₄)haloalkylthio, mono(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₆) cycloalkylamino, [(C₁-C₄)alkyl]carbonyl, [(C₁-C₄)alkoxy]carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono(C₁-C₄)alkylaminocarbonyl and di(C₁-C₄)alkylaminocarbonyl.

3. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein

G is a divalent straight-chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon bridge having ~~4 to 8~~ 4 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain, in which one or more CH₂ groups, in each case independently of one another, are replaced by O or S, where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or

- (a) substituted by one or more halogen atoms and additionally or alternatively by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of nitro, radicals of the formula R¹ which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula R²R³C= and radicals of the formula L*, where R¹, R², R³ and L* are as defined above,
- (b) carries two or four substituents, in each case two of which together with the linking bridge moiety form a carbocyclic ring having 3 to 6 carbon atoms or a heterocyclic saturated or partially unsaturated ring having 3 to 6 ring atoms or a heteroaromatic ring having 5 or 6 ring atoms, where in the case of a heterocycle, the 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms are selected from the group consisting of N, O and S and where the ring in question may also have a fused-on carbocyclic ring having 4 to 6 ring atoms or a fused-on heterocyclic ring having 4 to 6 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting

of N, O and S, the ring being otherwise unsubstituted or substituted by one or more halogen atoms and additionally or alternatively by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of nitro, radicals or the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula L^* and oxo, where R^1 and L^* are as defined above,

(c) has substituents from the above groups (a) and (b) together.

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein
G is a divalent straight-chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon bridge having 1 to 8 carbon atoms in the chain in which one or more CH_2 groups, in each case independently of one another, are replaced by O or S,
or
is a bridge of the formula $-W^1$ -cycle- W^2 -, in which
 W^1 , W^2 independently of one another are a direct bond, CH_2 , CH_2CH_2 , OCH_2 , SCH_2 , $CH_2CH_2CH_2$, CH_2OCH_2 , CH_2SCH_2 , OCH_2CH_2 or SCH_2CH_2 and "cycle" is 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,2-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene, 1,4-phenylene, 1,2-naphthylene, 1,3-naphthylene, 1,4-naphthylene, 1,2-tetrahydronaphthylene, 1,3-tetrahydronaphthylene, 1,4-tetrahydronaphthylene, 1,2-cyclopentylene, 1,3-cyclopentylene, 1,2-cyclohexylene, 1,3-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexylene, tetrahydrofuran-2,5-diyl (oxolane), tetrahydrothiophene-2,5-diyl, 2,5-dihydrofuran-2,5-diyl or 2,5-dihydrothiophene-2,5-diyl,
where the bridge in question is unsubstituted or
substituted by one or more halogen atoms and additionally or alternatively by one or more identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of radicals of

the formula R^1 which are different from hydrogen, radicals of the formula $R^2R^3C=$ and radicals of the formula L^* , where R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and L^* are as defined above or further below, or

is additionally or alternatively attached cyclically to L via a second direct bond or via a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, and

R^1 to R^{17} independently of one another are each a hydrogen atom, (C_1-C_4) alkyl, (C_2-C_4) alkenyl, (C_2-C_4) alkynyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl, (C_5-C_6) cycloalkenyl, phenyl or heterocyclyl, where each of the last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, cyano, halogen, azido, nitro, SF_5 , aminosulfonyl, (C_1-C_4) alkanoyl, (C_1-C_4) alkanoylamino, benzolamino, (C_1-C_4) alkanoyloxy, (C_1-C_4) alkanoylthio, $[C_1-C_4]$ alkoxy]carbonyl, mono (C_1-C_4) alkylamino, di (C_1-C_4) alkylamino, (C_1-C_4) alkylthio, (C_3-C_4) alkenylthio, (C_3-C_4) alkynylthio, (C_1-C_4) alkylsulfinyl, (C_1-C_4) alkylsulfonyl, (C_1-C_4) alkoxy, (C_3-C_4) alkenyloxy, (C_3-C_4) alkynyloxy, (C_3-C_9) cycloalkoxy, (C_3-C_9) cycloalkyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl and, in the case of cyclic radicals, also by (C_1-C_4) alkyl, (C_2-C_4) alkenyl, (C_2-C_4) alkynyl, (C_1-C_4) haloalkyl, (C_2-C_4) haloalkenyl, (C_2-C_4) halo-alkynyl, (C_1-C_4) hydroxyalkyl and (C_1-C_4) alkoxyl (C_1-C_4) alkyl,

where heterocyclyl is a heterocyclic saturated or unsaturated ring having 3 to 6 ring atoms or a heteroaromatic ring having 5 or 6 ring atoms and in each case 1 to 3

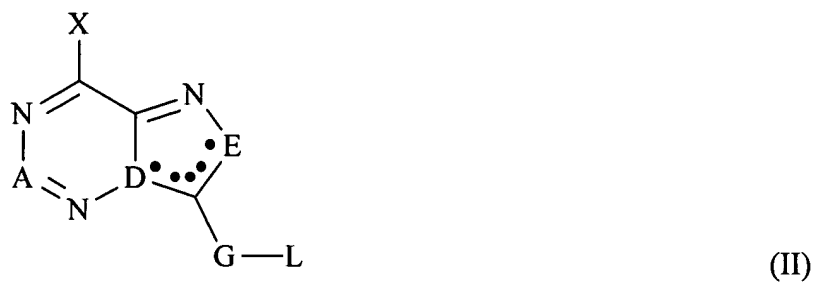
heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S and where heteroaryl is a heteroaromatic ring having 5 to 6 ring atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S and where the substituents for substituted phenyl

or substituted heteroaryl are one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, (C₁-C₄)hydroxyalkyl and (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl.

6. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein L is hydroxyl, carboxyl, [(C₁-C₄)alkoxy]carbonyl, CONH₂, [(C₁-C₄)alkylamino]carbonyl, [(C₁-C₄)alkylsulfonylamino]carbonyl, [(C₁-C₄)haloalkylsulfonylamino]carbonyl, [cyano(C₁-C₄)alkylsulfonyl-amino]carbonyl, (C₁-C₄)alkylsulfonylamino, (C₁-C₄)haloalkylsulfonylamino, cyano-(C₁-C₄)alkylsulfonylamino, (C₁-C₅)alkanoyloxy, benzoyloxy, [(C₁-C₄)alkoxy]carbonyloxy, [(C₁-C₄)alkylamino]carbonyloxy, (C₁-C₄)alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)alkylthio, (C₁-C₄)hydroxyalkoxy, SO₂NHCONH₂, (C₁-C₅)alkanoylamino-sulfonyl, [(C₁-C₄)haloalkyl]carbonylaminosulfonyl, [(C₁-C₄)alkoxy]-carbonylaminosulfonyl, [(C₁-C₅)haloalkoxy]carbonylaminosulfonyl, SO₂NH₂, di[(C₁-C₄)alkyl]aminosulfonyl, P(=O)(OH)₂, P(=S)(OH)₂, P(=O)(OR')₂ or P(=O)(OH)(OR'), where in the two last mentioned formulae R', in each case independently of any other radicals R', is (C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)hydroxyalkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkanoyl(C₁-C₄)alkyl, (C₁-C₄)alkanoyloxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl or phenyl.
7. (Previously Presented) A compound of the formula (I), its tautomers, its salts or its water addition product as defined in claim 1, except for the compound of the formula (I) in which A = CH, D = C, E = NH and G-L = β-D-ribofuranosyl.

8. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing a compound of the formula (I) or a salt thereof as claimed in ~~claim 1~~ claim 7, which comprises

a) reducing a compound of the formula (II)

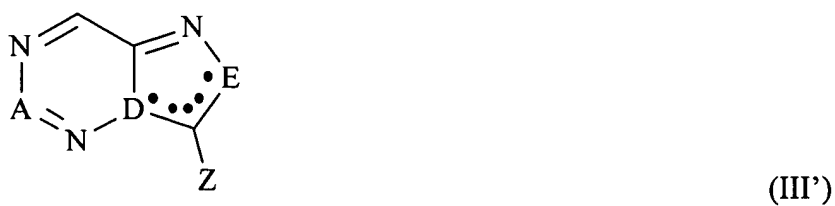


in which X is a leaving group to the compound of the formula (I) or

b) reducing a compound of the formula (III)

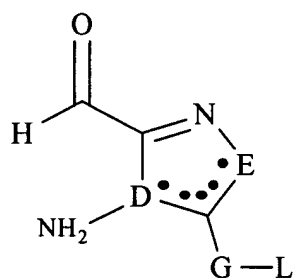


in which X is a leaving group and Z is a precursor of the radical G-L to the compound of the formula (III')



in which Z is as defined in formula (III), and then modifying the compound (III) at the group Z such that the compound (I) is obtained,

- c) modifying a compound of the formula (III') in which Z is a precursor of the radical G-L at the group Z such that the compound (I) is obtained, or
- d) if A is a group of the formula C-R, cyclizing a compound of the formula (III'')



(III'')

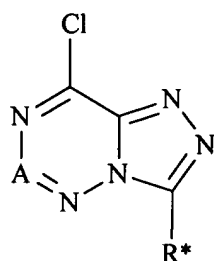
with a compound of the formula (III''')



in which A is a group C-R to give the compound of the formula (I),

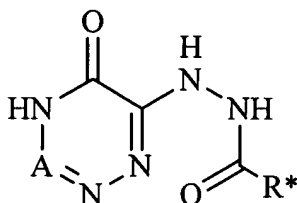
where the symbols A, D, E, G, L and R in the formulae (II), (III) (III'), (III'') and (III''') are as defined in formula (I), unless specifically defined otherwise.

9. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a compound of the formula (V)



(V)

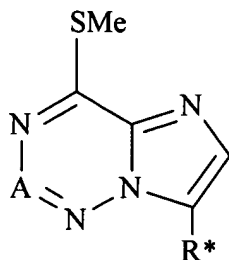
in which $R^* = Z$ or G-L and A, G and L are as defined in formula (I) according to claim 1 and Z is a precursor of the radical G-L, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula (IV)



(IV)

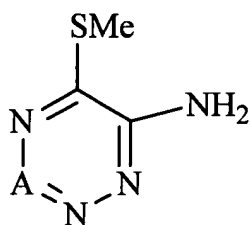
in which A and R^* are as defined in formula (V) with a chlorinating agent and cyclizing it to give the compound of the formula (III-1).

10. (Previously Presented) A compound of the formula (V) as set forth in claim 9.
11. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a compound of the formula (VI)

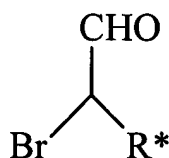


(VI)

in which $R^* = Z$ or G-L and A, G and L are as defined in formula (I) according to claim 1 and Z is a precursor of the radical G-L,
which comprises condensing and cyclizing a compound of the formula (VII) with a compound of the formula (VIII)



(VII)



(VIII)

where A and R^* in the formulae (VII) and (VIII) are as defined in formula (VI).

12. (Previously Presented) A compound of the formula (VI) as set forth in claim 11.
13. (Previously Presented) A herbicidal or plant-growth-regulating composition, comprising one or more compounds of the formula (I), their salts, their tautomers or their water addition products as set forth in claim 1 and formulation auxiliaries which are customary in crop protection.

14. (Previously Presented) A method for controlling harmful plants or for regulating the growth of plants, which comprises applying an effective amount of one or more compounds of the formula (I), their salts, their tautomers or their water addition products as set forth in claim 1 onto the plants, parts of plants, plant seeds or the area under cultivation.
15. (Previously Presented) A method for controlling harmful plants and for regulating the growth of plants which comprises using a compound of the formula (I), its salt, its tautomer or its water addition product as set forth in claim 1 as herbicide or plant growth regulator.
16. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 15, wherein the compound of the formula (I), its salt, its tautomer or its water addition product is employed for controlling harmful plants or for regulating the growth in corps of useful or ornamental plants.
17. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the crop plants are transgenic crop plants.
18. (Cancelled)
19. (Cancelled)
20. (Cancelled)
21. (Cancelled)